## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

STRICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STA

TERMS, such in advance.

WIE DAILY REALD, comp per copy. If per assume,
THE WEEKLY BERALD, every Securities, at the cents per
may, or it per atsume, the European addition, is per assume, to
many party through Ericain, or is any party of the Continued,
both to include posture.
JOHN PRINTING accorded with nonlinear, cheapness and de-WENTEREMENTS renewed every day.

AME-EMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Genevieve-T GHT ROPE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Po-ca-non-ras-Dancing QEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Breadway

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-Ermoplan

THE BUILDINGS, 500 Broadway-NEGRO SONGS,

New York, Thursday, August 28, 1856.

The News

The European mails by the Niagara reached nothing of importance in our files that was not given in our telegraphic summary of the news which appeared in Tuesday's paper. The Canard steamship Persia that left New York August 6, arrived at the bar of the Mersey river, Liverpool, on the evening of August 15, having occupied in the passage eight days, twenty-three boars and thirty minutes, which the Liverpool Meroury calls the shortest passage on record. greatest number of miles run in one day was 348, and on five other days she made respectively 308, 333, 331, 344 and 342 miles. Mrs. Charles Mathews better known as Madame Vestris-a prominent mem ber of the English stage-died at Grove Lodge, Fulham, on the 16th inst. She was 59 years of age.

Our despatches from Washington are important. The Army Appropriation bill of the last session is again affort. It was started on motion of Senator Hunter, minus the Kansas proviso, and is now in the hands of a conference committee, composed of Mess rs. Hunter. Rigler and Crittenden of the Senate. and Mesers. Campbell of Ohio, Stephens of Georgia and Sherman of Ohio, of the House. The usual parliamentary proceedings will doubtless be gone through with, and the bill killed off, as before There is a very strong probability, however, that the administration party will have a majority in the House to day, which may complete ly change the aspect of affairs. In such an event, a new bill, without the obnoxious clause, but containing some proviso respecting the tyrantical laws of Kansas, will be reported to the House and passed. Mr. Weiler's bill and Mr. Clayton's proposition were discussed in the Senate and laid on the table. A sketch of the debate, which was a very animated one, is given in our report of the proceedings. The Heuse adopted a resolution to adjeure to-day at three o'clock, but it is not likely that the Senate will

By way of New Orleans we have news from San Prancisco to the 5th inst. It is very interesting. The Vigilance Committee continued in full vigor Two executions had taken place, and additional arrests had been made. Judge Terry was still a pri-soner. Mr. Hopkins, whom he stabbed, had reco-vered. Several attempts had been made to fire San Prancisco and Sacramento, but happily they were Sustrated. Riots between Americans and foreigners had occurred in various localities. The markets which had been active for the fortnight previous slosed duli at the time of the steamer's departure. Turning from this gloomy aspect of affairs, it will be seen that the State Treasurer has been directed to provide for the payment of the interest on the dic debt, which, by the default of Felmer, Cook & Co., is new overdue to this city, thus saving the State from the stain of repudiation. The crops everywhere promised an abundant yield, and min ing operations were flourishing. The librois, which left Aspinwell on the 20th inst , with \$1,500,000 in treasure, a full complement of passengers, and the semi-monthly mail, is now due at this port.

We have intelligence from Micarague to the 9th instant. The revolutionary movement against Gen force from Gartemala and San Salvador occupied Leon, and with the return of the dry season some hard knocks may be looked for. It is reported that Walker's troops were deserting capidly. The San Francisco pamers however, mention that three hun dred men were to leave that city on the steemer of the 20th inst. to reinforce the Micaraguan army. Col. Salazar and several natives had been convicted of treason and shot. The British Consul at Leon. who was implies ted in the tressonable designs of Salazar and his colleagues, had been displaced Account's from Costs Rica state that another attemptal insurrection had been suppressed.

The American State Council, which has been in

see mone. Syracuse for a couple of days past, split yes terday upon resolutions condemning the asseult upo a Mr. Cumner and Cencuncing the Kansan Nobras ka act. The Filimore racu refused to receive the resolutions, whereapon their opponents with-drew, endecsed the nonferstion of Frement, and made arrangements for holding a convention for na ling be ate officers at Syracuse on the 17th of September. The Fillmore Americans fluiched up their rou the dusiness hammonicusty They hold a nominating commention at Bothester. The next semiannual me ting of the Copuell will be held in Troy, if the orgn tration hangs together long enough

Our correspondent at Ga yamu, Porto Eico, writing on the All, inst., status, that the choiers had abated causide rably at that piece, but had unfor tunately appeared in some other districts. Pouce was free from the disease. Some convalescents in Guayama hed be an erried off by the intervention sof low typheid fever. The cond. t of Mr. Lind, Alcaide of Graymuna, a son-in-law of Prof. Morse, sand well known in the United States, is highly graised for hist umane attentions to the sick and dying. Trade was very dull. The growing sugar canes had been a neh benefitted by heavy rains.

A graphic account of the execution of Fox, who pattered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday M. New Brunswick, &. J., in expiation of the homi nion of John Henry, son of a Governor Benry, of

t bis city, is published by to-day's paper. The Commissioners of Emigration met yeste in y. A report was received from the resident phy ag of the Marine Hospital, announcing the gratifyir whact that the sellow fever had died out at that tesion. From the weekly summary it will be seen Gat 5,005 immigrants arrived at this port tehe nest week. This makes the emigration year 88,685 - a decline of 4,021 to same ye ried last year. The debt of the Commission is new \$90,002 t 12

One spa a of the Lehigh Valley Pailroad bridge over the D. laware river from Easton to Philipsburg. which conne ets with the New Jersey Central road. gave way on Monday, whilst two engines were passing over it. C 'ne of the engines was procipitated into the Morris Senal, a distance of sixty feet, and the other caught on an abutment. There were five persons on the eng ines at the time of the accident. Two of them escap ed injury, two were seriously injured, and one was k: Hed. Traffic will be suspended both on the canal and railroad for some days.

All the workmen emp toyed in the United States Armory at Springfield, A. ase., some four hundred in number, were discharged from their employment yesterday, in accordance wi. 'h orders from the War Department. The failure of the Army bill in Con-

grees is the pretext for this mo, rement. The cattle market was well upplied with stock yesterday, most of which, however, fell into the sands of speculators, who advanced prices, the

average rates at the close being 10c. a 10gc. per 7c. Sheep and lambs were in large supply and prices consequently declined somewhat. Swine were more plenty, and sold at 6c a 64c. We refer to our

report elsewhere for the details of the transactions A sad accident happened at Bellport, L. I., yes-terday, by the upsetting of a boat, containing Mrs. Dr. Kemff, Mrs. J. A. D. Funk and James Funk, wife and son of Captain Stansbury Funk; Linda Har. riott, a child of Mr. Casman Harriott; Eddie Nor thup, son of Mr. John Northup, and a servant girl of Mr. Harriett, all of whom were drowned. The de ceased were all from this city. No particulars of the melancholy occurrence have reached us.

The progress of the yellow fever at Fort Hamilton iled at length elsewhere. Particulars, including names of seventeen of the latest cases, up to last night, are given in the account. It seem he disease, which has heretofore been confined he wealthy, has broken out among the poor with nch virulence that doctors and nurses have left the place, and the sick are compelled to shift for them elves. Enormous prices are offered for nurses to attend those who are ill. A few devoted persons have heretofore done the work and braved the

The sales of cotton vesterday embraced about 500 bales, including part in transitn, without change n prices. Flour sold to a moderate extent, with out change in quotations. Wheat fell off at the close 2c. a 3c. per bushel for new red and white; while old was quiet and nominal. Corn closed at 604c. a 61c. for sound Western mixed. Pork was active, but irregular; it opened in a small way for mess at \$19 a \$19 25, and closed at \$19 31 a \$19 371; prime was at \$18. Sugars were active, with aies of about 1,600 hhds. Cuba muscovado, chiefly taken by refiners; the turn of the market was claimed to be in favor of purchasers. Coffee was more active; sales of 2,000 bags of Rio were made, and about 4,000 bags East India or Java, at rates in another column. Freights were steady, and 70,000 80,000 cushels grain were taken for Liverpool at 64d., 64d. a 7d., in bulk and bags.

## The Administration, Congress, and the Bloody Code of Kansas.

The badger has been at length smoked out of his hole. A Northern democrat, in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Weller of California, heretofore enjoying something of the reputation of a political nigger driver, a filibuster and a border ruffian, has had the moral courage and the partizan sagacity to confess that the laws of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature "violate, not only the organic act of the Territory, but the constitution of the United States." He was, therefore, anxious to wipe these laws out of the statute book, as infamous and atrocious in their

Thus much for Mr. Weller. He speaks like a democrat of the old school. Mr. Mason of Virginia, Mr. Butler of South Carolina, and Mr. Brown of Mississippi-the latter the particular friend of Mr. Buchanan and his Ostend platform-and all three Southern fire-eaters of the ecession school-instantly fired up against this numene, enlightened and statesmanlike proposition of Mr. Weller, on the ground that it involved a step towards a compromise with the Horse on the Army bill. Their ultimatern with Mr. Buchangen is the Pierce administration policy of establishing slavery in Kansas through the bloody code of the border ruffians, and by Congressional appropriations and United States troops in support of those "infamous and atro-

It further appears that the domineering voice of Mr. Mason arrested the Senate upon Mr. Weller's motion, and that after the adjournment or Tuesday evening there was a democratic Seratorial caure is, wherein it was finally agreed that they would not adopt Mr. Weller's motion now, "inas much as they had twice before presented it to the House, and they had refused to take any action on it." Hamlet, in such a case of Secatorial dodring, would cry out, "a rat-a rat;" and a ratil is. This pettifogging and equivocating is nething but ratting. Let us see.

Kansas, lately passed by the Senate, door away with the farce of squatter sovereignty, and de clares the supreme jurisdiction of Congress over the Territories-a jurisdiction a high involves the power to repeal Kansas Territorial laws and to abolish Kansas Legislatures addibitum, especially when they exist in violation of the constitution of the United States. Mr. Butler says, "if they are unconsistational, they are nell and void without any act of Congress." Technically they are, and so was the Missouri compromise; but yet it was regarded as binding till repealed by the competent authority. And so, Mr. Butler very well knows, oncucht to know, that as leng as Congress winks at their Kansas atrocities, and as long as they are made the party platform of the administration and of Mr. Buchanan, the border ruffiance will enforce them, and the United States array will back there up.

For the information of Gen. Cass. Mr. Donglas,

Mr. Bigler of Pa., Mr. Pugh of Ohie, and other Northern Buckan'n Senators, whose semarkable silence thus far indicates their ignorance at the character of the bloody gode Kensas, we repredish an epitome of it elsewhere in this paper. From these extracts, it appears that under this code, which has became the established policy of the Pierce administration and the Buchanan nigger driving democracy, that the expression or circulation of anti-sk very sentiments is a felony in Konsas, punishable with from two to five years imprisonment at hard labor. Another act suspends the writ of lawas corpus; another declares that offenders subject to imprisoment at hard labor shall, be securely fastened with a chair six feet long, with a round ball of from attached, "which chair shall be securely fustened to the ancle of such equvict with a strong lock and key;" and where there are two or more such convicts, "they shall be fastered together with strong chains, with locks and keys," &c. We believe that the free State prisoners held us der charges of treason, because of their disregard of these Kansas laws, are confined to this day with the required "chains," and "boll," and "locks and stevs," notwithstanding the solemn confidential pledge of Mr. Pierce to the Chairman on Ways and Means of the House, that they should be immediately released. It was upon this promise first the Excentive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed without its Kansas amendments; and before making any further concessions, the House should know what the President has done in fulfilment of his promise to Mr. Campbell. Will Mr. Campbell be good enough, for the information of the public, to state whether those Kansas free State prisoners have been, or remain yet to be, released? General Smith says they are still in enstody.

We desire to hear especially from Gen. Cast. We place these Kansas laws before him for his information. They are clearly violative of the constitution, and should be blotted out. We should like at this exigency to hear from Gen. Cass how they are to be reached, if Congress has and gratitude." no lower to reach them, and what the supreme

e applied to uphold the constitution, to enforce order, to repel lawless invaders, to repeal despotic Territorial acts, and to say how the federal moneys for Territorial uses shall be applied. Gen. Cass is in a position to speak without fear of the Southern secession dragoons of the democratic party. His time for the Presidency has gone by. He isfree to act for the good of the country; he has nothing to expect of future democratic conventions. As a friend of Mr. Buchanan he should interpose to save him from this "bloody code of Kansas." The dead weight of this Pierce administration and its border ruffian Kansas Legislature and Kansas laws is more than Buchanan can earry. Mr. Weller would relieve him of a part of the crushing burden. What says General Cass? Is he afraid to open his mouth?

The issue in Kansas is now the establishment of lavery in, or the expulsion of slavery from the Ter ritory, by force of arms. The bloody Kansas code of Mr. Pierce and his ruffian confederates ha brought the question to this ultimatum of civil war. It is for Congress to decide whether this war shall cease or go on. If it is to go on, all that is required to give it full scope is to vote Mr. Pierce his Kausas appropriations without a why or wherefore. But if there be a majority of the Senate who really desire peace in Kansas, they have only to adopt the proposition of Mr. Weller and the House proviso to the Army bill to secure it. Wipe out these border ruffian courts; stonthe supplies to Mr. Pierce's border ruffian agents; provide for the protection of all bona fide settlers in Kansas; provide the necessary securities for their constitutional rights, and peace and law and order will follow the extinction of bloody ruffianism, as the morn-

ing follows the night. The admissions and the proposition of Mr. Weller place the democratic party in a positio of responsibility from which it cannot escape by dodging. They place this Pierce administration and its Kansas policy, which Mr. Buchanan is to follow up, in the blackest infamy before the people. The House of Representatives stands confessedly in the right; and it were better, a thousand times better, to let the army be disbanded than to make it the tool of Mr. Pierce's bloody code of Kansas, his bloody agents and their bloody work. As between Frement and Buchanan, the House, standing fast to their saving conditions for Kansas, army or no army, may safely leave the issue with the people.

Two Faces on the Ostend Policy.

We publish to-day an article from the Jour and of Commerce, and another from the Richmond En quirer, both organs of Mr. Buchanan, the or e in the North, the other in the South, (the forme s the only one in this section of the country worthy of notice.) which are singularly ( fiverse on the policy of the Ostend manifesto. They show conclusively the falsehood of the pretensions with which his daims here are ur god, and the singular duplicity with they are set, forth by his principal supporters.

The Journal of Commerce quotes the declaration imputed to Mr. Buchanan after his nomination-lam no longer James Buchanan: I am the representative of the Cincinnati platform"- and compleins that it is used to weaken his claims, founded on his well-known "personal character and this great experience as a states man." It is inferred, says the Journal, that he adopts the whole platform, and that it will guide his foreign and domestic policy. The consequences would, in that case, be an involvement of the country in war. The Journal undertakes to remove all apprehension of this result, by the tatement that a member of the Cincinnati Convention stopped on his way home at Wheatisnel, where Mr. Buchanan showed him in advance a letter of acceptance of his nomination, prepared in reply to the coming announcement. In that draft reply be -considered the resolutions of Mr. Virginia, on our foreign policy, as advisory merely, because he misunderstood the vote to refer them as a vote of adoption. Mr. Buchanan being informed of his mistake, seat a messenger to Lancaster to ascertain the facts, for he seemed to discredit the information of this friend of the Journal of Commerce. The mistake being ascertained, he was obliged to alter the whole tener" of his note. His letter of acceptance was framed accordingly, and in that he stated, as no one could foresee the exigencles which might arise in our various and changing foreign relations, "the federal government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion with regard to them, "as they may occur," under, however, a "strict responsibility to the people. He warily begged to be excused from entering "into particulars," and professed his determination to do justice to all nations, require justice in return, and to cultivate peace and friendship with them all. The declaration, therefore, in his speech to the people of Lancaster, was made, "if made," under the impression that the platform was an advisory, and not a peremptory one. In his letter actually delivered to the committee, and published some days afterwards which is the true exponent of his policy, says the Journal-he reserves to himself this exercise of a sound discretion, and it is

and independence of character. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 16th inst., however, publishes an article which accepts the nomination, and places the claims of Mr. Buchanan on very different grounds-indeed, the very opposite of those which are put forth in the article of the Journal of Commerce. The Enquirer openly asserts that Mr. Buchanan "has been a consistent and zealons advocate of the acquisition of Cuba," and that, "anticipating the possible developements of the fature," he proposed the acquisition of that island as "the best expedient for main taining the independence and equality of the South in the confederacy." His despatch to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister at Madrid, proves that he "adopted" the policy out of regard to the peculiar interests of the South. These particular interests were endangered by the Spanish idea of Africanizing Cuba, and the setting up of a negro government there, acotected by Spain and France, which would disturb the institutions of the South, blow "the sparks of agitation apon their borders" and endanger the peace and tranquillity of the United States. Either, says the Enquirer, the "plot to Africanize Cube must have been defeated, or the South must have submitted to the sacrifice of slavery." The Ostend Conference met under the instructions of President Pierce, its deliberations were guided by the " master mind," and its action was "directed by the incomparable sagacity" of Mr. Buchanan. It is believed, continues the Enquirer, that the Spanish design is "only suspended, not abandoned," and we view the subject in its special relation to the interests of the South-Mr. Buchanan commending himself in either aspect to its "confidence

the highest evidence of Mr. Buchanan's firmness

It is thus clearly evident to the most careless

observer, if he has not already been convinced by the speeches and writings of Gov. Wise of Virginia, that the South look forward to the consummation of the Ostend poliry, and to Mr. Buchanan as the agent to carr / it out. The sagacity which he displayed abroad is to be exerted at home. His acceptar ce of the nomination is full enough and wide or lough to permit him to pursue the scheme of obtaining Cuba at the ost of a war with Spe in if necessary. All the South will have to de , is to sound the alarm, and declare their institu dons to be in danger, and Mr. Buchanan's "disc .etion" will rapidly come into

The article i' a the Enquirer thus most palpably shows forth the future policy of the South-their determination to secure Cuba at any price and at any sar rifice to the country at large. Nay, more—the t the election of Mr. Buchanan is the first stey , in the design. It is, therefore, prepoterous i' , the Journal of Commerce here to hold out any as urances of his unwillingness to embroil our foreig a relations. It is a deception upon the creds dity of its readers and the public, when it seek s to cover up the real intentions and the well und erstood purposes of Mr. Buchanan. Here we ha ve two of his organs—the Northern and the 9 outhern - urging his claims on directly opposite grounds; and it is an insult to common sense, on the part of the Journal, to suppose that these palpable contradictions will not be at once per ceived a ad perfectly understood by the people of the Uni ted States. If they choose to drift into a Span' sh war, and the consequent disturbance of our for cign relations, let them vote for Buchanan They will now do it with their eyes open.

THE WAR IN CALIFORNIA-THE VIGILANCE COM PETER STILL AT WORK .- By an arrival at New Orleans on Tuesday, we have further news fror a Celifornia to the 5th inst. Our despatch stat es that the Vigilance Committee were still in ful I force—that they had made more arrests, and ha aged two persons who were convicted of murde r. Mr. Terry, one of the Justices of the Su-P rome Court, was still under the Committee's ook and key. Several attempts had been made to fire San Francisco and Sacramento, and altogether the country seems to be in a bad way. It would seem that the Vigilance Committeelhas declared itself en permanence, and that it is now the sole ruling power of the State. Such being the case, we give the following list of the

Excentive Committee :-OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE, SAN FRAN Seeo, JULY 5, 1956.
E. P. Flist,
Wm. T. Coleman,
J. P. Manrow,
W. R. Farwell,
Thompson, coal mer - Gorham, not the ex-Sheriff,
George Ward,
T. J. Smiley,
Calvin Nutting,
F. W. Page, ex-banker,
J. W. Britan,
Emile Grisar,
G. B. Pest,
Samuel Sole,
Myers P. Truett,
— Osgood, cierk in Appraiser's office,
J. G. Goddard,
Henry S. Brown, chant, w. T. Dompson, J. H. Fish, Anron Burns, C. V. Gillespie, Charles Doane, Themas D. Johns, Issac Buxome, Jr., 23, Henry S. Brown, Jules David, of Abel, Guy & Co., Charles Case, Washington Bartlett, editor True Collifornia, Messrs. Vail, Tubbs, Demp likiam Arrington,

It seems by the despatch from New Orleans that the Committee had executed two men for murder. The man Bruce bas, we believe, been in the hands of the legal authorities, and was condemned to die. It is probable that the Committee had nothing to do with him, but that he was hanged according to law. The state of things in California is one that may well excite alarm, and lead us to consider whether or not we have really solved the problem of democratic government.

But in all this gloom there is one cheering speck of news. The State of California is about to redeem its credit and pay the interest on its bonds due in this city. Our readers will remember that the San Francisco bankers, Messrs. Palmer. Cook & Company, were the agents of the State to pay this money, which they had already received. They failed to forward it, and consequently the interest on the State debt remains unnaid. Besides the disgrace to the State, this was very distressing to numerous holders of the coupons here who depended upon the money for their subsistence. The affair affords a good lesson to States to beware how they lodge their funds with irresponsible persons. Several other States have been victimized in the same manner. and it ought to be known by this time that the only rafe way in such cases is to place the funds in some sound, safe bank, which will not be broken by a run-of a few thousand dollars. However, we are glad to know that the State will not repudiate. She may come out right side up yet.

RE-OPENING OF THE OFERA .-- Max Maretzek puts forth his official appouncement to-day for the coming Opera season at the Academy of Music, which will positively commence on honday, with the "Trovatore," the most popular opera that has been produced within the last ten years. The prima donna is Mme. De la Gange, the most satisfying of segrani. Mme. De la Grange never get sick, or fatigued, or disgusted, or displeased with Mon sieur le publique, and consequently that monster will be more happy to see and hear her than to risk a new importation, which might turn out a bad one. The company will otherwise be quite equal to that of Max's last very suc-orseful season. During the coming season we are to have several neveliles—the "Etoile du Nord," probably, and a new tenor, Signor Tiberini, who is said to be young, bandsome, and a fine artist.

Museux Lavrens -List of letters advertised in Public Ledger, Monday, August 25, 1856, remaining in the Phila delphia Post Office uscalled for, no doubt misdirected :-

Appleton, & Co.

RAITMORE HOUSES.

Appleton, & Co.

Harrison, & Son.

New York Houses.

Johnson, Brown, & Co.,

Miller, Oton & Mulligan,

C. Muller, & Co.,

Tappan, McKillop, & Co.

Brooklyn City News. ATLANTIC OIL WORKS DISTRICTED BY FIRE.—About five o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the Atlantic Oil Works, on the corner of Van Dyke and Ferris streets. The building was of brick, and only one story in height. There building was of brick, and only one story in height. There were several outbuildings, in which some of the material was deposited. The place being filled with rosin, oil and other highly constantible substances, the fire specad rapidly, and the whale was enveloped in fiames in a very short period after the discovery of the fire. The smoke from the burning pile rose in a dense black column and extended for miles over the city, being carried in an easterly direction by the current of air. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of one of the workmen, who left one of the stillings open, by which the rosin ran into the fire, and set the whole in a blaze. Soon after the alarm was given one of the Union ferry boats, provided with the Worthington steam engine, ran along the dock and directed several streams upon contiguous property, which was thus preserved. The City Fire department was also on hand in good time, and exerted themselves mandelly. A propolier barge stood on the stocks near by said was in dang et of being burned, but was saved by the starm engine. The loss is about \$12,000—no insurance. The concrete re fee, viz. Burnis & Bioddard.

The Lark Bonne E Undelon.—Another of the victims

THE LATE BOILER P. UTORION .- Another of the victims of the boiler explosion in Wilder's safe manufactory, on the 10th inst., died at the City Respital on Tuesday night The Coroner held an inques t, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury. The name of deceased was James Johnson.

United States Ch anit Court.

Netson, Justice -Ordered, that a' special session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York be held at the usual pia ce in the city for bolding said Circuit Court, on the secon 1 Monday of Sep-tember next (8th), in pursuance of the 1 ower conferred by the act of Congress passed July 4, 1840; said Court to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said 'ay, and that causes for argument be noticed and put on Nicudar for

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Commissioners of Health. The Board met at the usual time, with a quorum pre-

the Health Officer:—
Bark Cornella, from Havana, July 26, with sugar and

molasses. Lost one man on passage of yellow fover. and no one has sickened on board during the "process of

and no one has sickened on board during the "process of discharging. Vessel allowed to proceed. Brig Albion Cooper, came to Quarantine from Carde-nas August 12. All hands well. Cargo discharged for five days and ship fumigated. Allowed to proceed on wentieth day after arrival.

Brig Necoches, the particulars be retofore given, al lowed a stream permit to lighter thence to New

except the hides. Brig Wildere, came into port August 4, from Vera Cruz All hands well. To discharge her cargo on lighters, and sent to the city, except tides, which are not to be and sent to the city, except tides, which are not to be landed. Health diffeer reports no case from Vera Cruz this reason. Allowed to come within three hundred yards of New York or Brooklyn to discharge cargo.

Brig Nideriar, with hides and mthogany, August 16, from Veru Cruz. To discharge cargo in lighters at Quarantine, except hides.

Brig B. R. Eston, foth, with salt, sugar and molasses. All hands on board well; has been lying at Quarantine eleven days; has been funigated. Hundson, her port of departere, is represented as healthy. Allowed to proceed.

departure, is represented as heathly. Allowed to proceed.

PERTURN.

Rehooner Yorktown, now tying at Southwest Spit, which
arrived from Perto Cabelio on the 18ta, with hides, coffee, wood and sorns, represents that all hands were well
on leaving port, but one mand died after five days of in
termittent fever from sleeping on deek in the night air.
Vessel leaky and requires pumping four or five times a
day; asks permission to come to city, or to be allowed to discharge cargo into lighters, and from
thence into canal boats for inland transportation.
The Health Officer was apprehensive that the death
was from yellow fever; could advise no change. Former
decision custained.

was from yellow fever; could advise no change. Former decision custained.

Brig Mary Haskill, from Clenfuegos, Cuba, 18th inst-removed to Southwest Spit by the Board. Had several deaths during the passage. Petition to come up refused. Petition of brig Guayama, from Angostura, to land hides at some pier on North river, denied.

Brig Mary Lowell from San Juan de los Remedios, to proceed to city and discharge cargo. Denied.

Owner of brig Isabella Bearman, from Sagua la Grand, requesting reversal of decision. Denied.

Bark Pride of the Sea, from Trinidad. A similar petition denied.

QUARANTINE MATTERS. The annexed letter was received from Elisha Harris, esident Physician of the Marine Hospital, by the Mayor, and by him sent to the Commissioners:-

MARINE HOSPITAL, August 27, 1856. MARINE HONOR THE RAVOR AND HESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF NEW YORK.

GINTLEMEN—The report of the yellow fever at the Marina Hospital for the past week schibits the pleasing intelligence of the entire cessation at Quarantine. The case received from the city, is already well known to the Resident Physician. The patient contracted the fever near the water side, either in the vicinity of Hamilton avenue. Brooklyn, or between Whitehail and Pock silp, New York. Probably, however, in the vicinity of the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, as he walked about there on several occasions in the evening, about a week previous to hielitack of fever. The case from the Juster may have originated at Quarantine, where the vessel was anchored, and the crew exposed in the vicinity of infected vessels, from four to six days in the city before being sent to the Marine Hospital.

The hittle girl, siymon, I found sick of black vonit, in the farm house of Wm. H. Aspinwall, near the water side, some twenty rods southeast of the residence of Mr. Aspinwall, or the promonery, four mices south of Quarantine. I have ascertained that this child had been exposed to the causes of vellow fever no otherwisethan by living in an infected atmosphere at the place mentioned. With great respect, yours, &c., ELISHA HAREIS, Physician.

The following is the report—No. 130. August

ELISHA HARRIS, Physician. The following is the report:—No. 130. August 20, William Strew, bark Jasper, from Charleston, ratior; age, 26; nativity, United States; disease yellow fever; died August 21; contracted from vessel. No. 131—August 23. Eliza Sigmon; age, 10 years; nativity, United States; disease, yellow fever, contracted from the village. No. 132—August 23, Wm. Dyer, from bark Agnes from Cardiff; occupation, sallor; age, 18 years; nativity, England; disease, yellow fever; died August 25; fisease brought from the city.

Board adourned.

Commissioners of Emigration. The Board met at 4 P. M .- Gulian C. Verplanck in the

The following letter was received :-

The following letter was received:—

MARINE HOSPTAL, Aug. 27, 1856.

GENTIEMEN—I have the pleasure to report that only three cases of yellow fever have been admitted to the Marine Hospital during the past week, and that no new cases of the musically have occurred among the residents of the establishment. Only a single case of the feverfremains under treatment, and this is a little girl that was brought to the hospital from a narm house on Staten Island, opposite Fort Hamilton.

The history of the past two weeks, together with the continued low temperature of the weather, give us reason to hope that the threatened scourge of yellow fever is averted from using the property of the past two weeks, together with the continued low temperature of the weather, give us reason to hope that the threatened scourge of yellow fever is averted from using the property of the hospital from a second of the continued low the property of the last the temperature of the signal that the benefits of the institution have been freely extended to all the unfortunate victims of yellow fever who count he removed to the hospital from various parts of the island, and all this to the hospital from various parts of the island, and all this to the hospital from various parts of the island, and all this to the hospital from various parts of the situated of the sick without reference to any special or legal obligation. For such labor and benefits the Commissioners of Emigration have merited and will undoubtedly receive the gratitude of those whose houses have been threatened with pestitude of those whose houses have been threatened with pestitude of the sectually.

This document was ordered on file.

Dr. HARDS also reported that the term of Dr. Harcourt, who was appointed to act as special assistant during the prevalence of the yellow fever, had expired, the disease

Mr. Curns and the Presument took the same view of the subject. The matter was finally disposed of by agreeing to send the communication of Dr. Harris to Dr. Harcours, with an expression of the good feeling of the Board for

The Yellow Fever at Fort Hamilton. PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE—NAMES OF THE DEAD. The news we received from Fort Hamilton late last evening was heartrending in the extreme. Not only is the yellow fever raging with great virulence among the iew people who remain in that plague stricken spot, but the sick and dying are neglected, and neither love nor money will induce nurses and relatives to wait upon

Heretofore the disease has been mainly confined to the wealthy families living on the sea shore, but now it has broken out at a place known as Trishtown, among a population of very poor people, and is reported to be very

To show how panicstricken the people in that vicinity are, it is stated \$100 a day are offered to nurses, but ever that exorbitant price will not induce them to risk their lives by attending to the sick. The whole labor has faller upon a few persons, among whom are Mr. Paul Oliver, whom we mentioned yesterday, and Rev. Michael Scofield, the Episcopal ctergyman, and the latter has been

neid, the Episcopal clergyman, and the latter has been compelled to retire to recruit, so arduous and exacting has been his labors.

The friends of those who have relatives sick at Fort Hamilton offer any money to physicians and nurses who can be prevailed upon to go down, for it is notorious that many wealthy people have died of sheer neglect at this place, being abandoned to die a painful and loathnome death, with no one to comfort or a tend them in their last agony. It cannot be that this state of things can last long in this Christian community. Who will volunteer for this good work?

The following is a report of the sick and dying up to Tuesday wight.

Servant girl of Mr. Cummings. sick. Charles Doyle....sick. James McKnight...sick. egy Ross. 

The two companies of United States soldiers in the fortwere Y-arched out some two weeks alone, and are now encay aped, to the number of two hundred, several miles into d. There are only a few sentinels left in the fort, which are considered in the fort, which are the following is an extract of a letter we received from a gentleman who has relatives sick at Fort Hamilton;—

Mr. Record and Mr. Obser have stayed there, and done all they could, from the time of Mr. Chandler White's illness, with an one to assist them. Mr. Scofield is now worn out, and has been obliged to leave to recover some of his lost strength; and Mr. Obser is now the only one left there. One hunored dollars per day was offered for a nurse for Mr. Cummings, and there was none to be had.

Any amount of money can be raised to hire nurses, and the residents at Fort Hamilton want the public attention called to that fact.

Mr. Green and his son are lying very low. There is no prospect of any one who is now sick recovering. They are dying from sheer neglect. Every family, rick-and poor, who can raise money in any way to get away from the place, are leaving. Dr. Vollum, of the army, is the only physician in the place. All the athers have field, but he has done fit that one man can do; has been, up night and day, and now the government has ordered him to Bedlow's Island. He is only waiting to be resieved by the regular physician of the fort, Dr. Bailey.

Yellow Fever at Staten Island. Although the yellew fever has almost died out in tho Marine Hospital, several cares have occurred in the dis-trict of Southfield. In Chilon there are three cases re-

ported, as follows :-- Silva, a lad about 14 years of age, reported dead:

Daughter of Mr. Aspinwali's cosohman; quite ill.

Mr. Austin, who is now recovering.

The utmost consternation prevails among the villagers, and there has been a regular stampede from that part of the island. Over twenty larmers have left since Saturday last, and there are bardly teams enough to take away the goods.

An effect has been

An effort has been made to keep matters secret.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

Aug. 27.—Present, Mayor Hall, presiding, and Alder-men Shaw, Oskiey and Walsh.

The following vessels were permitted to land their

molasses. Brig Warren Goddard, from Clenfuegos, with sugar and molasses. Brig B. K. Faton, from Humacos, with salt and sogar. Also, brig Truxillo, from Jeremic, Hayti, on producing the proper certificate from the Health

Officer.

Application was made to land hides from brig Virginia, from Greytown, and refused. Brig Montserrat, from: Carthagens, was permitted to land coffse, bark, fustle, &c., but to hides, of which part of her cargo consisted. The Health Officer reported no cases of infectious operations diseases for the last twenty-four hours.

It having been ascertained that two physicians neglected to report cases of smalpor attended by them, inconformity to the requirements of the Board, the Corporation Autorney was directed to notify them to appear and show cause.

The dead house in the Citizens' Union Cemetery, on Hunterily road, has been leased for the use of the

The Fever to Kings County.

I read in your edition of yesterday a very fair and in

eresting article on the yellow fever at Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge. It might have been extended much further, and included many heart stirring scenes of distress and privation, and more insuances of self-sacrificing devotion to those unfortunate victims of disease, from whose bedas at the presence of the destroying angel. Among the latter your correspondent has not enumerated the half that have listened to the instincts of self preservation, and sought safety in light, and some from locations where, that have listened to the instincts of self preservation, and sought safety in flight, and some from locations where, up to the present moment, there has been ne reason to believe that the pestitence would appear; the result of all this has been that those who were obliged to remain have, many of them, been left without croper help or sympathy in their dying struggles with this terrible secourge. Let the names of Mr. Cuming and Mr. Oliverbe appropriately remembered as among those who perhied health and life under the most appalling circumstances. The former, and a beloved wife, have, within a few hours of each other, been laid in the grave, which has closed over so many of their friends and neighbors. The latter yet survives, and I hope he may long live to copy for rich reward of an approving conscience. But, Mr. Editor, my object in penning these few lines was not so anoth to write an article on this melanchly subject as to act done more name to the little band of noble spirits whose undinching fearlessness in the dark hours which have passed over our ill-tated district, no dangers could count. It was Mr. Nathania Boyle's family (and not loyle's) who were among the severest sufferers—father, daughters and you in incassing endeavors to administer comfort and consolation to the sick and dying. He stood over them while writhing in the agonics of itser in all the reductive stages of its progress, till the black vonit set its latal seal upon the first victims, and when the, living prirt had flown to Him who made it, he would wrap the winding sheet around the lifeliess body and, with bis own and sometimes unaided hand, litt all that remained of father and children in the narrow coffined the calling of the vital which for hours had awaited the critication of the vital

wrap the winding sheet around the lifeless body, and with his own and sometimes unaided hand, litt all that remained of lather and children in the marrow confir which for hours had awaited the extinction of the vital spark, and then hurried to the grave which had yawned for an equal leight of time to receive "the last of earth." Mr. Stilwel is a man in humble circumstances, on his daily exercious depend the welfare of his family; and, thus situated, it was a truly generous and admirable teeling which so beautifully realized the Divine command to "leve our neighbor as ourselves." These are some of the few incidents in one's life which, like the brilliant meteor, leave a atreaming flash of dazzling light to obser the gloom of surrouncing darkness. Let us emulate and encourage all such. And when the disease shall have left our shores, (never, I trust, in return) them to flee from danger, may they remember t and sufferings which these less fortunate has through with the stern witness of these poor mi angels: and, as the rigors of an approaching come slowly but surely to the humble cottage, in hearts, while they sit round their own comforts sides, find solid consolation in liberal sympati-their wants.

The Way Vessels are Quarantined. AMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq. :-

Ray Ribes, Aug. 27, 1856.

I am pleased to see that you are taking the action of the Commissioners of Health into consideration. It is high time their proceedings were closely scrutinized, and the public informed upon what principle the Quarantine laws are applied. I see it stated that steamers are, with laws are applied. I see it stated that steamers are, with but very little detention, permitted to come up to the city and discharge their cargoes, while sail versels, with the same description of cargo and from the same ports, are detained several days at Quarantine. In it because there is less danger of communicating disease by introducing goods and passengers by steamers in sixty or seventy hours from an infected port, than there would be upon the same description of goods brought by sail vessels eight or ten days on the passager it appears to me that just the reverse would be the case, as disease would not have time to develope itself during the short time steamers are going from port to port, and consequently, if there is any difference in the detention of vessels at Quarantine, Steamers should be detained the longest. Can you callightersone who is a little

SUSPICIOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Is our great and growing city and its suburbs in danger

from yellow fever For years past I have been a close observer of the progress of our city and its suburbs, and I must admit that I have long entertained fears that the proximity of the

Quarantine to our city would some day prove our ruin, or blast our hopes and prospects for years. The sensible and timely remarks of your Fort Hamilten correspondent, "C. D. G.," in your paper of the 17th, and the two excellent reports of Dr. A. B. Waiting to the Commissioners of Health, published in your paper of the

Commissioners of Health, published in your paper of the 22d, are so similar to my own experience as to the introduction of yellow ever from infected rossess, that I beg to state them for the beneat of your numerous readers; and I shall probably offer an occasional article on the manner of its importation and the danger of communicating it from the shipping to the inhabitants, that now line the shores of our beautiful hay and narbor.

In 1848 I took a residence on the cast side of Statentialand, in full view of the vessels at another in the Quarantne limits, not apprehending the least danger from the ships or hospitals. Several vessels arrived with government troops, some till with yellow fever. The sisk were taken to the hespital, and as it was a common occurrence, did not excite the wonder of the residents along the shore.

It so happened that a very gentle wind prevailed for two weeks, blowing directly from the ship to the shore.

shore.

It so happened that a very gentic wind prevailed for two weeks, blowing directly from the ship to the shore. About the middle of August a great number of my neighbors were taken ill, and to my surprise the physicians pronounced it yellow fever. This surprised every one, or it was certain that none of the persons attacked had ever had the least connection, either directly or indirectly, with the shipping, and that the poison affecting those or shere was wafted to them by the gentic east which then prevailing. The niarm was terrible indeed—the whole place was rapidly depopulated; hundreds flow to this city—I among the number.

The inhabitants implored the Health Officer to remove the ships further from the shore. He did no, but of no-avail. Over 150 of the population took the fever, and a great number died; and the disease was only arcested for the want of subjects and the approach of frost.

Unfertunately for me, this summer I located on the Long Island shore, and again I have had to return to the city from the same cause as it was introduced on the mirroduction of yellow fover at Fort Hamilton and the Long Island shore precisely in the same manner and from the same cause as it was introduced on the east shore of Staten Island in 1848.

I suppose the Health Officer, for the better protection of the city and the inhabitants of Shaten Island, removed all the infected vessels as they arrived outside the Narrows, to Gravesend Bay, near a mile from Fort Hamilton, and no doubt supposed beyond harm to any one.

But mark the result a dozon ships loaded with the poisoned atmosphere, avery hot continuently wind set in and blew for about two weeks "during the heated arm," when the microury ranged from 80 to 100, directly on the Long Island shore, thus conveying among the inhabitants whole ship loads of the most deadly poison from the laboratory of infection.